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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
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Hongkong, 8th September, 1908.

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Correspondents must forward their names and ad-
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Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good
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All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have
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Telegraphic Address: "HAWK."
Cable Address: "A.S.W. 5th Ed. Liver."

P. O. Box 54. Telephone No. 12.

DEATH.

On August 30th, from cholera, OWEN L. STRATTON,
of Lockport, Ill., U.S.A., at Wuhu, in the
General Hospital.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD U.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1908.

If the lock-out of cotton-mill operatives, which our London correspondent reports to be threatening in Lancashire, should actually occur it will initiate what promises to be a long and costly struggle between Capital and Labour, for the organisation on both sides was recently declared to be "perfect." The Lancashire cotton trade has been in a depressed condition for months, and spinners assert that the primary cause is that "many new mills have been erected, apparently without consideration as to whether there is raw material to run them or consuming markets to absorb the additional goods produced." In the more emphatic language of one of the Trade Union Secretaries, it is attributable to the "unreasonable folly of mill-building speculators and position seekers," who have brought about the present state by over-production, necessitating organised short-time working throughout the industry. Simultaneously with the working of shorter hours and a consequent reduction of five per cent. in wages, the trade adopted the recommendation and, on the 20th ult., the Lancashire cotton spinners gave notice of the reduction in wages. We are without information as to the length of the notice given, but we may assume from the telegram we published yesterday that the reduced scale of wages

is about due to come into operation. A lock-out as a result of refusal on the part of the operatives to accept the reduction in wages would affect directly thirty-six million spindles, but as it has been considered not improbable that the workers in non-federated mills would likewise suffer, it is calculated that in all no less than fifty-five million spindles would be stopped. We do not know on what grounds the support of the operatives in the non-federated mills is expected, but it seems to us that it would be a suicidal policy on their part to join in the movement which the Trade Union is promoting. What can the Union hope to achieve by forcing the mill-owners to declare a lock-out in these circumstances? Their only hope can be in the prospect of inflicting such losses on the mill-owners that the weakest will be driven to the wall and compelled to permanently close down their mills. The weakest are probably to be found among the non-federated mills, so that assistance given to the movement by the operatives employed in these mills would in all probability lead to many of their number being permanently displaced. A recognition of this fact, we imagine, would deter them from playing cat-and-mouse with the Union in this matter. The outlook is serious enough without their accession to the ranks, for we gather, from telegraphic information which has appeared in the Indian papers, that a lock-out by the members of the Employers' Federation would affect at least 150,000 operatives. The outlook in Lancashire, is, therefore, a bad one, and we can only hope that some basis may be found for a compromise and that open hostilities, ruinous alike to masters and men, as well as to national trade interests, will be avoided. It has been suggested on behalf of the masters that when the last five per cent. advance in wages was given to the work people it was with the avowed hope that, when had trade caused employers to ask for a reduction, the operatives would be as generous to the employers as the latter had been to them. Possibly that hope would be realised if the reduction were five per cent. on full time, but the resentment manifested seems to be due to the fact that simultaneously with this reduction the mills are working on short time. The outcome of the negotiations now proceeding will be awaited with keen interest in the Far East as in all other parts of the world where Manchester goods have a considerable market. When we contract the view to the spinning and weaving industries which have developed in Asia we see a repetition on a smaller scale of what has taken place in Lancashire. Mill-building speculation has out-paced the growth of demand in the consuming markets and over-production is tending more and more to make the industry unprofitable to all concerned.

All opium divans at Hankow were ordered to be closed by the 5th inst.

The wives and families of the married sergeants of the 2nd Cameroonian Highlanders have been spending the summer at Shanhaikwan.

The East is East and West is West, but both are alike when it comes to a bargain sale, says a Singapore contemporary referring to the "usual scramble" at a local bargain sale.

The inquiry into the death of a number of people who were killed by the collapse of houses at Shanhaikwan during the last typhoon should have been resumed yesterday, but it was postponed till Friday next.

A Hankow paper notes that German firms have again been successful in securing the bulk of the contracts for the Canton-Hankow railway, two local British firms having only managed to secure a very small contract each.

A native workman engaged in the erection of the iron superstructure over Blake Pier yesterday met with an accident through the breaking of a plank on which he was standing. He fell to the ground a distance of about fourteen feet, and received injuries to his back.

The premises belonging to Messrs. Blockhead and Company were robbed on Monday night by a coolie who hid himself in the place when it was being looked up. He afterwards got \$150 from a drawer, and breaking open the door made his escape.

It is worthy of note that Mr. C. J. Cooke, who swam from Kowloon Dock to Blake Pier on Monday night, lowered Messrs. McBride and Wilson's time by 12 minutes, the time taken by the former swimmer being 50 minutes, while the latter took 68 minutes to cover the distance. In the swim across the harbour, likewise, Barros and Ayles were successful in lowering the time of the previous winner of the "China Mail" cup (Gr. Brotherton), by nearly two minutes. Brotherton completed the distance and won the race in 1906 in 27 minutes 42-1/2 seconds, while in the practice swim on Monday night Messrs. Ayles and Barros crossed the harbour in 25 minutes.

Mr. Amos P. Wilder, the American Consul-General of Hongkong, who has been touring the Philippines, was at Sandakan, British North Borneo, for a few hours last month, the Philippine cutter *Panay* on which the Consul was travelling having called at the port.

Three more men have been publicly executed at Hanoi for participation in the attempt to poison a whole artillery brigade. Several other men have been sentenced to penal servitude or simple imprisonment for periods ranging from two to twenty years. Further important arrests have been made, and one Frenchman is incriminated.

Sir Alexander Hoare, Kt., Commercial Attaché at Peking, will represent the British Foreign Office at the international opium commission which meets at Shanghai early in January. The Colonial and Indian delegates have not yet been nominated, and possibly India will be represented by an experienced official from the Bombay Presidency.

The following note from a Sandakan correspondent appears in the Singapore *Free Press*:—"Mr. Barlow, of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell, of Hongkong, solicitors, is a recent arrival here. He has hopes of being able to start an office here for his firm. It is possible he might be able to do very well, but, never having had a resident lawyer here hitherto, there may possibly be some doubt. Doubtless the Chinese would find such a man to be a considerable help to them."

The list we published yesterday as evidence of the decline in trade did not include the Kowloon and Lappa returns. The dues and duties collected by the Imperial Maritime Customs at Kowloon in the first quarter of the year amounted to Tls. 94,793 as compared with Tls. 109,336 in the corresponding quarter of last year. For the second quarter the figures are Tls. 82,331 and Tls. 101,095 respectively, giving a total decrease for the half year of Tls. 33,372. In the case of Lappa an increase of nearly Tls. 10,000 is shown in the collections. This is almost entirely accounted for by an increase in the duty and likin collected on opium. In Kowloon there has been a decline under these headings.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan has been pleased to confer upon Mr. W. H. Donald the Order of the Rising Sun, 6th class, in recognition of his services as war correspondent during the Russo-Japanese War. Mr. Donald, the Japanese Consul, yesterday morning handed Mr. Donald the Order. Mr. Donald, who has recently retired from the service of our evening contemporary, the *China Mail*, which he edited with marked ability for upwards of five years, acted as correspondent during the war mainly for the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*. He, however, shared the fate of the majority of correspondents in failing to get attached to any of the armies actually in the field, but when the Russian armada came East and made a prolonged stay in Indo-China waters, Mr. Donald proceeded there, and it is presumably the news he was able to send from there that has earned this recognition of his services. Mr. Donald is now the correspondent in South China for the *New York Herald*.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 12:35 noon yesterday:—"Cyclone or typhoon N. E. of Luzon, moving N. W."

CORRESPONDENCE.

DAYLIGHT SAVING FOR ATHLETES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS"]

Hongkong, 8th September.

SIR,—Might I trespass on your space to appeal for more light?—I am under the impression that an agitation on similar lines is going forward at home.

Under present conditions, the best time of the year for outdoor exercise leaves us, or those of us who are tied down by office hours, about 20 to 40 minutes daylight. We leave the office at 5.5 or sometimes later and get to the Happy Valley or Kowloon or wherever our Club happens to be situated, about 5.30 and frequently later. We are therefore lucky if we can get in any exercise at all.

If we could only persuade the Government and Chamber of Commerce to agree to the working hours being changed in the winter season from 9 to 5, to 8 to 4, we would show our appreciation by grabbing harder and doing better work. The scheme would benefit our young men, and would work for the betterment of the race. I fail to see what disadvantages would follow.

The prospects for sport under these conditions are great. How much better for young men to put in their time from 4 to 6.30 p.m. in healthy outdoor exercises than carry on as they, or many of them, do now, who spend 5 p.m. till dinner time at the clubs in the City. We get really nothing in the way of exercise in the summer time and a good winter's sports is a better pick-me-up than all the slings, puffs, etc. etc. ever created.

In addition to the other advantages, it would mean our getting up earlier and enjoying the bracing effects of the morning air before it had become polluted with motor and extra heat. It is peculiarly to Hongkong, also the extra hour's work in the forenoon will give us a better appetite for our tiffin and might operate against that 11 o'clock habit, the morning peg.

Of course the same object would be gained by putting on the official time one hour. One o'clock would become two o'clock. Then instead of 6.30 being lighting up time we would light up at 7.30 p.m.—Yours etc.

WOULD BE-ATHLETE.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS SERVICE.]

THE MEETING OF MINISTERS.

London, September 8th.

A communiqué which has been issued at Vienna says that the interview between Baron Aehrenthal and Signor Tittoni at Salzburg has proved that Austria and Italy are in accord on all questions concerning the two allied States, and that all Cabinets are perfectly agreed to observe a benevolent expectation of the new régime in Turkey.

KING EDWARD.

His Majesty King Edward has returned to London.

MOROCCO.

London, September 8th.

Tangier wires that the re-formed remnant of Abdul Aziz's army has been routed. The commander of the force has taken refuge in the mountains.

BULGARIA.

Sofia reports strong symptoms of discontent at the Government's failure to express the Bulgarian feeling in regard to recent events in Turkey, and the Prime Minister is severely criticised.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT PULP.

Scientists in Japan remarks an English commercial journal, have been investigating for some time into the possibility of discovering a substitute for wood pulp in the manufacture of paper. The consumption of wood pulp in Japan and other countries to which she looks for her supply of pulp in the future is increasing so rapidly as to make the question of finding a supplementary source of material for paper-making one of immediate interest. An announcement that has just been made regarding the possibilities of manufacturing paper from buckwheat straw has created considerable interest, both among the Japanese manufacturers and consumers of paper.

For a while it was hoped that the pulp made from rice straw, rags and waste would supply the reasonable demand in the market; but the materials have increased in price so enormously that these sources have been practically closed. The pulp that is now made from buckwheat straw is the result of many experiments on the part of a leading scientist. He claims now that he has not only been successful, but that the product of his manufacture is decidedly economical. The Canadian Trade Commissioner in Yokohama reports that the paper made from this pulp is excellent, and that the Japanese paper which is made with a mixture of buckwheat pulp is much better than that which is made, as heretofore, mostly from wood pulp. The new product produces a result that is smoother, less tattered, has more texture, and is a better paper than the one made from wood pulp. It is stated that while wood pulp costs in 3d. per kwan (81 lb.), buckwheat pulp, as the new material is called, can be placed upon the market for form 7d. to 10d. per kwan.

ATTEMPTED CHILD MURDER.

A few days ago Mr. J. J. Stubbings, an engineer in the employ of the Electric Light Company, discovered the body of a child behind the works. It had a tape tied round its neck. As it was still alive he untied the tape and summoned the police who had the child, which was only about six days old, removed to the French Convent. The police succeeded in tracing the mother who was placed before the magistrate yesterday on a charge of attempted murder.

A SENSATIONAL ARREST IN JAPAN.

One of the cases which occupied a great deal of the House of Representatives' attention in its early days was that of Mr. Takano Tokuomi, Chief Justice of the Appeal Court in Formosa. Having been removed from office by order of the Viceroy, Mr. Takano and his friends pleaded that the rights secured to the Judiciary by the Constitution had been flagrantly violated, and the question was vehemently taken up by a section of the press and of the House. For some years public interest was kept alive by the matter, since many people refused to be persuaded that the administrative independence granted to Formosa could be extended to the realm of the Judiciary. Thereafter Mr. Takano and his affairs passed out of sight, but attention was now being attracted to him in a disagreeable manner. He has been arrested on some charge which is not known, but which is generally supposed to be fraud. Tokyo journals allege that he has been freely exploited by promoters of Companies, and that some irregularity has resulted either with or without his cognisance. At all events he is now in prison, and the police have searched his house—*Japan Mail*.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's str. *Austria* left Singapore for this port on the 8th inst., and is due here on the 14th inst.

The Danish str. *Trangreber* will leave Singapore on the 9th inst., and may be expected here about the 16th inst.

The A. Weir & Co.'s str. *Invincible* sailed from Nagasaki on the 3rd inst. for Hongkong via Manila.

The A. Weir & Co.'s str. *Kumero* left Yokohama on the 7th inst. for Victoria B.C. and Tacoma.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* arrived Shanghai at 8 a.m. on Tuesday, the 8th inst., and left again at 5 p.m. same day for Nagasaki, where she is due to arrive here at 6 a.m. tomorrow.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of India* arrived Vancouver on the 4th inst. at 6.30 p.m.

The C.P.R. str. *Glenary* arrived Vancouver on the 5th inst. at 6 p.m.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, September 8th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Before Mr. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ.

(ACTING PUISSE JUDGE.)

A MISSING REMITTANCE.

The case concluded in which Li Tong Yuen sued Li Tze Yuen to recover \$200, which the defendant had failed to pay to plaintiff's brother, Li Yau Yee, at Swatow.

Mr. C. E. Dixon (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) was the solicitor for the plaintiff, and Mr. D. V. Stevenson (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) appeared for the defence.

Evidence in support of the plaintiff's claim showed that plaintiff was a Singapore merchant, and defendant a travelling trader whose itinerary extended from Swatow to the Straits Settlements. Plaintiff remitted the sum claimed to defendant, who was to pay it to plaintiff's brother at Swatow. The money was received by defendant, but he failed to pay it to plaintiff's brother.

Defendant was asked by Mr. Stevenson whether he handed two letters to the elders of his clan. "Yes," was the answer.

For what purpose?—Because they made such a botheration.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff for \$181, but said he was not prepared to find any dishonesty on defendant's part.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing was proceeded against by Tang Kum for the return of title deeds and documents relating to Inland Lot 992, and for the sum of \$100, damages for retaining same.

Mr. D. V. Stevenson (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) represented the defendant.

Mr. Stevenson said the action arose out of the fact that certain deeds came into the possession of Mr. Kong Sing with reference to a compromise of a security to a certain firm called Ki Wan & Co. The matter fell through, and the deeds, which were the property of the plaintiff, were detained by Mr. Kong Sing pending the payment of his bill of costs which the plaintiff had refused to pay. His defendant set up a lien on these deeds for work done. The onus of proof was upon the defendant to prove that this lien had arisen and the defendant's solicitor should commence.

His Lordship—Are the facts admitted?

Mr. Grist said they were not. He thought the Court should first be considered. This was an action brought for the recovery of deeds, and the value of the property was, he believed, over \$5,000. He took it that an action for the recovery of a specific article should be brought in equitable jurisdiction.

His Lordship—Yes.

Mr. Grist said the jurisdiction conferred upon the Summary Court in its equitable jurisdiction was where property was of the value of \$1,000 or less. His authority was the Summary Court Ordinance, No. 4 of 1873, section 12. His Lordship would see that throughout the whole of this the jurisdiction in equity conferred upon the Summary Court was limited to where the property was of the value of \$1,000, and it seemed that that was the only jurisdiction which the Summary Court had. These comments, relating to the property in question, must be taken to be of the same value as the property.

His Lordship—Why is that?

Mr. Grist—The Ordinance says "Where documents and so on relating to property."

His Lordship—What is your point?

Mr. Grist—That the Summary Court has no jurisdiction.

His Lordship—Because the property is valued at \$1,000. \$5,500 is the value of this property.

His Lordship—Do you go on sub-section 4?

Mr. Grist—I go on the whole section. There is no jurisdiction conferred upon this Court to entertain a claim for the delivery up of documents where the property to which the documents relate exceeds the value of \$1,000.

His Lordship—Do you consider sub-section 4 applies to an action like the present?

Mr. Grist—I consider it is not really comprised in any one of the sub-sections, but if you read the whole of section 12, which confers upon this Court jurisdiction in equity, there is no provision there which confers upon this Court any jurisdiction for this particular matter. At home, it was not until the Common Law Procedure Act was passed in 1854, that the Supreme Court had power to order a specific delivery up of any chattel. This procedure of issuing a writ in the Summary Court for the delivery of a specific article is wrongly conceived, and wrongly brought.

His Lordship—Supposing the value of the property was under \$1,000?

Mr. Grist—If the value was under \$1,000, there would be a very great doubt.

His Lordship—If one is bad the other is bad.

Mr. Grist—I wouldn't say that. Your Lordship might possibly find a section which confers upon this Court its jurisdiction in equity where the property was less than the value of \$1,000, but your Lordship might also find that no jurisdiction whatsoever was conferred upon the Summary Court to entertain an action for the specific delivery up of any chattel.

His Lordship—I was in doubt about that myself.

Mr. Grist—Your Lordship sees the two points; they are quite different.

His Lordship—The second may be good, but I don't think much of the first.

Mr. Grist—So far as I can find, there is no jurisdiction to the value of anything at all conferred on the Court, but, if your Lordship finds there is, I submit you must be confined to a value of \$1,000.

His Lordship—You say this section does not give the jurisdiction required?

Mr. Grist—It gives your Lordship no jurisdiction in respect of the delivery up of any chattel at all. But if your Lordship were to find against me on that point, then I say that the chattel or deed, which is really part of the land, must be confined to a jurisdiction of \$1,000. These actions are never brought at home. It is all provided for by the Solicitors Act of 1845, which is practically imported into this Colony by the Ordinance of 1871.

His Lordship—Have we got a corresponding section?

Mr. Grist—Yes. And with regard to these costs, the costs were agreed at a lump sum, and the deeds were brought to my client by the husband of the woman who is now claiming them.

His Lordship—Perhaps I had better not go into that.

Mr. Grist—I submit the proper course would be to non-suit the plaintiff, and let him proceed by originating summons.

Mr. Stevenson—I submit the Court in Summary Jurisdiction has jurisdiction to entertain this action. The value of the property is not in dispute at all, and we are entitled to put whatever value we like on these deeds. I don't think we are bound to say that the deeds—some five or six documents—should be of a value of \$5,000. If I say we value the deeds at \$900 I am entitled to be heard. If I gave over these deeds it would be for nobody's benefit; as we are still upon the register at the Land Office as legal owners. I don't think it is a proper measure to value the deeds at the value of the property, because the deeds are only evidence of the property.

His Lordship—The thing is very short, you don't want money; you want the deeds. But this is not the proper way to get them.

Mr. Stevenson—This is a very much cheaper remedy. I come to this Court because I don't want to incur the expense of an originating summons and attendance before the Chief Justice.

Mr. Grist—The expense of an originating summons in Chambers is vastly less than the expense of a Summary Court action, and certainly it is quite as speedy. It only wants four days service and—

Mr. Stevenson—Endless adjournments, counter affidavits and probably the attendance of Counsel.

Mr. Grist—Counsel's fees certainly would not be allowed.

His Lordship—If you come here without Counsel you don't want Counsel in Chambers. I think I'd better hear you on the legal point. I don't think I've got the jurisdiction.

Mr. Stevenson—My view is that we are not bound to put any value on the title deeds commensurate with the value of the property.

His Lordship—You are asking for a specific delivery?

Mr. Stevenson—For specific delivery of the deeds.

His Lordship—My equitable powers are covered entirely by section 12, that being so I don't think that this suit comes under that section.

Mr. Stevenson—Sub section 4 appears to be the section which, if any, affects me, and I submit it can hardly be applicable in this case.

His Lordship—I don't think it is, but there is no other section to give the jurisdiction wanted.

Mr. Stevenson—I think I am in order if I ask the Court to entertain this action.

His Lordship—You are asking me to do something which I doubt if I have the jurisdiction to do. Will you kindly point me out the section which gives me jurisdiction?

Mr. Stevenson—Section 12 gives jurisdiction to the court to entertain an action in equity. It is not correct to say the value of this property exceeds \$1,000.

His Lordship—I don't care whether it does or not. Mr. Grist, in the first point, did not touch on the question of value. He said I had not power to make the order.

Mr. Stevenson—The Court has jurisdiction in certain equitable matters under section 12.

His Lordship—Is this one of them?

Mr. Stevenson—Certainly.

His Lordship—I don't see it. It seems to me that I have not the jurisdiction you ask for. You might apply to amend, but if you did I should refuse it, because I think it should go by summons. I think you had better take a non-suit, or would you rather me consider it and give a decision on Friday.

Mr. Stevenson—I am prepared to take a non-suit; I don't want to incur further expense.

His Lordship non-suited the plaintiff with costs.

THE CULT OF GAMES.

SPECIALISATION AVOIDED IN THE GERMAN SYSTEM OF ATHLETICS.

Taking part in a discussion in a London paper "Annotator" replies to a correspondent who had remarked on the fact that the Germans carried off so few honours at the Olympic Games.

"My argument," he says, "is that the Teutonic nation is an exceedingly well-trained one, but only in the general sense and in a way that benefits it and the individuals far more than the system (or want of system) in England, United States, etc., of a comparatively very few men specialising and excelling in a hundred yards dash, or a high or long jump, with an enormous proportion of the youths and men as spectators and untrained in every respect."

"The German carries off very few laurels in international sports, and these are mostly in a specialist, but he is thoroughly well trained for the good of his nation and kith and kin."

He has no time for becoming highly efficient in only one athletic feat, and after all it seems to me that he is right not to waste time over such a matter, which neither benefits him nor the nation at large.

"He is taught to look ahead and to fit himself for the struggles that life brings, be they commercial, scientific, or military."

"As a nation, Germany certainly stands in the front rank in these matters, and is beginning to excel in many."

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

THE STAMP ORDINANCE.

A test case of interest to the shipping community was heard at the Magistracy yesterday before Mr. Kemp. The complainant of the s.s. "Kwong Sai" was summoned for failing to stamp a cargo receipt and, pleading guilty, was fined \$50. It was stated that according to the usual practice the complainant instead of affixing a stamp had merely chopped the shipper's book on receiving the cargo. In this instance the cargo consisted of treasure and the freight paid was only fifty cents. Mr. Dennis, from the Crown Solicitor's office, appeared to prosecute.

Another case under the Stamp Ordinance was that of a Chinese dealer who was summoned for giving a receipt for \$20.23 without affixing the five cent stamp required by the Ordinance. He had sold 100 boxes of moon cakes to a customer, each box containing four cakes, and stated that he was so busy that he had no time to put on the stamp. However, he had to pay a fine of \$25.

DEAR FISH.

A Chinese who stole a basket of fish from the Market, bolted down the street and boarded the ferry for Yau-mai, was followed by the owner who, however, missed the ferry and had to wait for another launch. On getting to the other side he found the thief calmly selling his fish. He was brought before the Court yesterday and remanded.

SECOND OFFICER SUMMONED.

Christian Dell, second officer on board the s.s. "Sexta," appeared before Mr. Wood charged with assaulting a boy on board the steamer. His Worship, after hearing the evidence, dismissed the summons.

SNATCHING.

The police are doing their utmost to stop the practice usually described as "street snatching." Yesterday another man who stole a car pick from a lady's hair and made off was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and 24 strokes with the birch. When he unshook the car pick the hue and cry was raised and he was promptly arrested by a Chinese detective.

OFFENDING RICHES COOLIES.

A Chinese gentleman prosecuted a Kowloon riches coolie for demanding more than his legal fare. Mr. Wood fined the defendant \$4.

REFUSING HERE.

Mr. Ross of the F.W.D., appeared in support of a summons against two chair coolies for refusing to accept hire. Defendants did not attend and the case was adjourned for four weeks.

CANTON.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

September 7th.

MOURNING DISREGARDED.

His Excellency Yeung Shing, Minister to Germany left Canton for Peking on the 3rd instant. The Wai-wu-pu telegraphed for him because they are in urgent need of a high official with knowledge of foreign languages. Yeung is still in mourning, and according to Chinese Custom, Civil officials cannot hold appointments during their mourning, so that the summoning of His Excellency to Peking shows a disregard of custom.

THE MACAO BOUNDARY.

Owing to frequent troubles arising between the Chinese and the Portuguese Governments over the boundary question of Macao, Viceroy Chang has suggested to the Wai-wu-pu the establishment of a foreign office in the district of Chin Shan where a sub-prefect will be appointed to deal with international questions.

FLOOD PREVENTION.

The Self-Government Association has written a letter to Viceroy Chang suggesting the construction of large canals in the Canton Delta to lead the waters of the North, East and West Rivers into the neighbourhood of the mouth of the River near the sea, so as to prevent the repetition of disastrous floods in future. They also suggest the prohibition of reclamations of the foreshore in the Delta for paddy fields. The Viceroy replied that he has been considering this important subject ever since the flood happened and has had several interviews with the Kwong Chau Prefect on the matter. He has given instructions to the Provincial Treasurer, Judge, and several Tais to report to him the names of officials acquainted with hydrography and these will be instructed to inspect the Rivers and devise means to carry out the project. This might interest some Hongkong engineers.

THE WRECK OF THE "NEW ORLEANS."

VESSEL CONSIDERABLY DAMAGED.

The British steamer "New Orleans" has arrived at Singapore from Funan Lant in tow of the Danish salvage steamer "Protector." It will be remembered that the "New Orleans" went ashore in the Pulau Lant Straits while on a voyage from Ocean Island to Hamburg. It was feared that the vessel was a total loss. The accident occurred while the vessel was trying to make the Pulau Lant coal-station.

The E.M. S. Salvage Company of Copenhagen sent their salvage steamer "Protector" from Hongkong, to her assistance. The rocks were blasted from underneath the "New Orleans" and she was floated after about a thousand tons of her cargo had been taken out of her. She was pulled up temporarily and was towed to Singapore as stated. From resting on the reefs at each end, her decks collapsed amidships and her sides are buckled. It will be impossible to estimate the real damage until the vessel has been dry-docked, but it is believed that extensive repairs will have to be carried out. Fortunately, the salvage operations were favoured by fine weather. The floating of the "New Orleans" was a most piece of work.

It is understood that tenders for her repairs are to be called for in Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai. It is possible that the Danish salvage steamer "Protector" may proceed to Muar to raise the sunken steamer "Briar" near Free Press.

OILIA PODRIDA.

ELEPHANT AND DROWNING BOY.

A boy named Clarence Macomber, with 2,000 other spectators, was watching the swimming antics of elephants in Lake Quinsigamond, in Massachusetts. The lad, who was standing on the tailrail, lost his balance and tumbled into ninety feet of water. Tenny, the largest of the elephants, seemed to divine his danger, and as he was sinking for the third time caught him by the arm with her trunk and thrashed toward shore, holding him up to the air, until a policeman lifted him safely to the float.

A PAPAL LEGATE TO ENGLAND.

This month will see the first visit of a Papal Legate to England which has taken place since the Reformation, for Cardinal Vannutelli is to visit England in that capacity to the Ecclesiastical Congress. Cardinal Vannutelli is one of the most influential members of the Sacred College, and stands extraordinary high in the confidence of the Pope. The gathering of Cardinals over which he will preside will be by far the largest which has ever assembled in England, for there will be no fewer than nine wearers of the Red Hat present.

DIRECTOIRE COSTUME MODEST.

The evening papers, says a New York dispatch, are making merry over a charge brought in the local court at Muncie, Indiana, against Miss Isabelle Turner, of wearing a Directoire costume in the street, contrary to the rules of public decency.

Judge Pierce had the lady parade before him, and then dismissed the case with a smile, and the remark: "I consider it modest compared with rainy day sights in this town."

SOCIALIST IDEA OF DEFENCE.

The majority report of the National Defence Commission appointed at Copenhagen in 1902 recommends the extension of universal military service and increases of the Army and Navy. The Socialist minority report lays down the principle that the Danes are not capable of defending their country against a great Power, and that the growth of social democracy in all civilised States, particularly in Germany, constitute the surest guarantee of peace. A warlike onslaught upon a neutral and disarmed Denmark would evoke emphatic protests from all countries. The report, therefore, proposes that the Danish Army and Navy be abolished and all fortifications destroyed. The recommendations of the Socialists are less pointed, but tend in the same direction.

A NOVEL CLOCK.

An astronomical clock, the invention of Dr. Herman Bumpus, the director, which shows all the movements of the earth has been placed on view at the American Museum of Natural History in New York. The museum authorities state that no similar device has before been exhibited for the instruction of the public. A stereoscopic representation of the sun is placed at a distance of 100 feet from a globe of paper composition, 4 ft. in diameter, which is illuminated from the lens in such a manner that only half of the sphere shows the lights as the globe slowly revolves and changes its poles by means of mechanism connected with a small steeple clock. The globe derives its movement from the working of the clock, and the shadow of a wire placed at the back of the lens, which corresponds to the meridian of New York, and which is thrown upon the sphere, shows the time of day with mathematical accuracy.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN JOURNALIST.

Journalism has lost a brilliant representative by the death of the Paris correspondent of the "Times," who, succeeding the late M. de Blowitz at the beginning of 1903, has honourably maintained the best traditions of the great Journal which he served. A correspondent who stands in the position which Mr. Lavino occupied has cast upon him responsibilities of no common order, but when, as in this case, some of the best qualities of the diplomat are combined with the skill of the journalist, English journalism has nothing to fear. Mr. Lavino, who was the son of a naturalised Dutch parent, was born in Lancashire, but as a youth went to Paris, and after some years spent in business pursuits decided for journalism as the result of a "coup" for an American newspaper. This took the form of a letter in his own defence written by Bismarck when he had escaped from the Isle Marguerite and was living in Brussels. Both in Paris and Vienna Mr. Lavino served the "Daily Telegraph," and then, after succeeding to the position of "Times" correspondent in the latter city, he took up like duties in Paris.

A RAFFLED BABY.

It was to be expected that the United States would be able to beat the case of the English child which was given away by its mother in the Liverpool, and was subsequently passed on to others by the mother-father. Accordingly, the "Chronicle," Chicago correspondent tells how a poor widow in Paris (Kentucky) wanted some one to adopt her baby, and how it was raffled for by the entire town, two thousand tickets at 10 cents apiece bringing in \$20 to the mother. There is an immutable law of the raffie, known to the frequenters of bazars, which decrees that cigar-cases and shaving-papers shall always be won by mature maidens and baby linen and parcels by ladies. Consequently, an unmarried lawyer won the Kentucky baby. He was so delighted, however, with it, because it never cried once during the proceedings, that he is going to keep it. Experienced family men could have told him that he was acting upon mournfully inefficient premises, and we should like to learn the sequel later on. Unfortunately, this is one of those newspaper stories which always end just at the interesting point.

PROFITS OF THE MINT.

Nearly 150,000,000 coins, Imperial and Colonial, were made during 1907 by the Mint, according to the Deputy Master's report. The following table shows the value of the coins made during the past two years, with the average of the previous ten years:

	1906.	1907.	Average.
Gold	£12,185,000	£20,351,000	£7,368,000
Silver	1,705,000	3,018,000	1,113,304
Bronze	184,830	227,550	123,456

Totals £14,074,830 £23,596,550 £9,104,760. Some interesting figures showing the actual value of the raw material of silver coinage are also given. Silver to the weight of 5,418,280 ounces was purchased at a cost of £280,123. The coins made from the silver represented, however, £1,490,027—a profit of 115.5 per cent being secured in the making.

The total expenditure on metal was £1,411,266 and from this value of £2,158,728 were produced—giving a profit of £2.82 per cent. Automatic machines, says the Deputy Master, have been responsible for an enormous increase in the demands for bronze coins. One company alone took 33,994,571 pennies—weighing about 316 tons—in one year. The demand is expected to continue.

FAYETTE LINGUIS.

Sir Frederick Bridges cries "Ichabod!" in a letter to the "Times." The matter of particular interest is the singing of the National Anthem, or rather the English failure to sing it as compared with the chorus in union of a Canadian crowd. As Sir Frederick puts it, "even in the City of London, so loyal to the King, it is generally left to a very moderate soprano vocalist, who sings it as fast as she can, with usually an accompaniment terrible to hear. The guests preserve a rigid silence and a sad face. There is truth in this. But no fancy Sir Frederick mistakes the cause when he ascribes it to ignorance of the words. That is not it. Most certainly it is not disloyalty which keeps us dumb. It is neither more nor less than the remnant of that splendid insularity which—thank goodness!—we have not yet wholly exchanged for the false cosmopolitanism of a pretended cosmopolitanism. It is the British character that prevents our singing 'God save the King!' in public. Instead, we just bare our heads and look devilishly solemn. That is a practically universal attitude. The man who does not bare his head in a ridiculous minority of whatever character the gathering may be. He is either a crank or just a blunder. And will confess that to our mind there is something infinitely more impressive in this solemn barbed silence than in the most exultant song. Nothing more impressive the visitor from abroad—who knows nothing that touches him in the same way as our National Anthem touches us—than this simple habit of respect for a person and a symbol. Nothing, indeed, could be better, more dignified, or more proper. Let us stick to our 'rigid silence and sad face.' They suit us.—Westminster Gazette.

ARE ENGLISHWOMEN OVER-DRESSING?

Lady Meath writes:—I have been reading with much sympathy the article in the Daily Mail entitled, 'Are Englishwomen Over-dressing?' In my humble opinion—though honesty compels me to confess that, as I live quietly in the country, I may not be the best of judges—they are. Last year it came to me as a matter of astonishment that some women were foolish enough to spend eight, ten, or even twelve guineas upon an evening dress. As such articles have almost doubled in price this year, I am wondering if the price has doubled also; but anyhow, the extravagant sums given for single items of female attire cannot have diminished. I also feel very strongly about the quantity of costly jewellery that is now commonly worn out of doors, in the street, and in broad daylight. After attending a meeting of the Church Army some time ago I realised how wrong this was, as it throws temptation in the way of people who might otherwise have had a way paved for them to become good-birds. Numbers and numbers of women deplore extravagant and unbecoming dressing, but too many have not the courage to stand up against the dictates of that 'foolish virgin,' Fashion. Your article will, I hope, help to form public opinion in favour of simpler and more business-like attire.

FATAL AMOK.

REVIVING EXPERIENCE ON A STRAM LAUNCH.

Mr. R. K. Hardwick, who is assisting in the hunting of rebels in British North Borneo territory, on an exciting experience on the steam launch "Chantek" on August 14 off Tigabu Island. At the instruction of the District Officer of Labuk, Mr. Hardwick proceeded by the launch to arrest four Bajows, who were implicated in an amok case on Tigabu, which is an island a few acres in extent, with a population of about a hundred. Although the men had sworn never to be taken alive, their arrest was effected quietly and they were taken on the launch. The police were then instructed to put them into a small boat which was in tow, and the order to sail was given. Three of the men got into the boat, but the fourth suddenly turned and, snatching the gun, a native sword, and left, killing two more policemen and wounding the native engineer. He then rushed forward and attacked Mr. Hardwick, who was armed only with a revolver. During the melee, the latter brought the man down twice with his bullets, but with the marvellous, almost superhuman, strength possessed by amok, the Bajow struggled on and continued the fight.

Meanwhile, it appears that the other three prisoners, finding attention diverted from them, had leaped the small boat, and allowed it to drift away shoreward, and the crew of the launch, with one consent, had taken to the water, so that Mr. Hardwick found himself in the terrible predicament of being alone on the launch, facing the amok with an empty revolver. Although he had lost a quantity of blood, the Bajow found strength to rush again and again at Mr. Hardwick and managed to inflict some seven or eight wounds on him, the most serious being on the head, before he at length succumbed to his injuries.

The launch then sailed for Kudat, where Mr. Hardwick and the wounded engineer were transferred to the steamer "Marudu" after having their wounds dressed by the District Surgeon, Major Holmden, who, being himself ill with fever, had to be carried down to the wharf to attend them.

As the "Chantek" could not go to sea again minus her engineer, the Resident, Mr. Barratt, chartered the steam launch "Canberra," and proceeded to Tigabu with a few police. On receiving the news in Sandakan at 9.30 p.m., His Excellency the Governor immediately went off to the Marudu, and after learning the details of the assault from Mr. Hardwick, ordered Lieutenant Atkin to take ten police and start off at once in the steam yacht Petrel, placing himself under the orders of Mr. Barratt, in case the latter, with his few police, should have found himself unable to cope with the situation. The Resident of Kudat reports that he has destroyed the arms of two of the remaining three amoks. The third man has left the island.

AMOK SENTRIES OVERPOWERED. The Tawi Tawi Bajow, says the "British North Borneo Herald," is, without exception, the most lawless and intractable of all the many tribes who make up the population in British North Borneo, and the extra show of force will no doubt have an excellent moral effect, even if it is not actually required.

Our contemporary adds:—We cannot refrain from wondering when our police will cease to allow their arms to be taken away and turned against them. It is barely a month since Musah walked into the Sultan's barracks room and stabbed P. C. Pagat Singh with his own rifle, which Musah wrested from him. Here again is a case of a policeman being out down with his own weapon, and the arms of the good would provide, not one or two, but many, instances of armed sentries being overpowered by unarmed prisoners, and deprived of their rifles. When such carelessness recoils only on the head of the offender, the punishment he receives, if indeed he lives to profit by it, is generally sufficient to "fit the crime," but, in these cases, it is rarely the offender only who suffers, for either the amok turns on anyone else who may be within reach, or else he takes to the jungle, and becomes a menace to the neighbourhood until he is finally brought to book.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

London, August 22nd. The Russian officers in the Macedonian gendarmerie, who are at present absent, have been granted an extension of leave of absence with a view to recall.

Later. Seven thousand people are homeless at Stambul. A number of Armenians and women and children are reported to have perished in the fire. Great Britain has taken no steps to recall the British Gendarmerie officers in Macedonia preferring to await a unanimous international agreement.

GENERAL BOTHA ON LORD MILNER.

London, August 22nd. A telegram from Pretoria states the General Botha, speaking in the Legislative Council, declared that Lord Milner's administration was the most unfortunate thing that ever happened to the Transvaal. The distribution of the grant of three millions was the ugliest incident in the country's history.

A NEW USE FOR THE EIFFEL TOWER.

London, August 22nd. The American expert Dr. Forrest, with the consent of the French Government has engaged the Eiffel Tower for the establishment of wireless telegraph between Paris and New York, his confident of success.

Mr. Dr. Forrest has engaged a tower in New York 880 feet high as the American terminal for his service of wireless telephony.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE AND DEATH DUTIES.

London, August 22nd. The Duke of Devonshire speaking at a luncheon at Esplanade and the heavy death duties had compelled him to curtail considerably the scale of expenditure maintained by the late Duke.

DEATH OF SIR F. B. HENNIKER.

London, August 22nd. The death has occurred of Sir F. B. Heniker on board the s.s. "Arabia" on the 19th instant.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

London, August 22nd. Yorkshire has beaten Gloucestershire by 182 runs. Nottingham has beaten the Philadelphians by 130 runs. The following matches were abandoned:—Essex vs. Surrey; Sussex vs. Middlesex; Hampshire vs. Warwickshire and Lancashire vs. Warwickshire.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER AT TANGIER.

London, August 21st. The Hon. Reginald Lister, C.V.O., of the British Embassy in Paris, has been appointed Minister at Tangier.

THE AMERICAN BATTLESHIP FLEET.

London, August 21st. 2,500 American sailors landed and marched in procession through the streets of Sydney to-day. They carried arms but no ammunition. The scene was brilliant, and most cordial greetings were exchanged.

Lord Northcote has telegraphed to President Roosevelt: "The Australians are glad of the opportunity to express their admiration of your sailors and the esteem and affection in which your country is held, whose glorious flag they hope to see always flying beside that of their motherland." President Roosevelt replied expressing the appreciation of the American people of the generous hospitality shown to the fleet. "The voyage," he says, "is one of peace for the American Navy and menace to no power, but, on the contrary, as we believe, an asset of high importance, securing peace and justice throughout the world."

Later. A review of 13,000 and of the Commonwealth military and naval forces together with detachments from the British and American warships has taken place in Centennial Park in Sydney in presence of Lord Northcote and Admiral Sperry.

"LUSITANIA" BREAKS HER OWN RECORD.

London, August 21st. The "Lusitania" has made a fresh record passage for the outward run of four days fifteen hours.

EXCELLENT CANADIAN HARVEST.

London, August 21st. Harvesting in Canada is far advanced. The wheat crop is estimated at 110 to 115 million bushels, of excellent quality.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

London, August 21st. King Manuel, who made his first appearance outside Lisbon to-day, made a short speech on the occasion of the celebration of the centenary of the battle of Vimiera. It was a memorable military spectacle. His Majesty unveiled the monument commemorating Wellington's victory. King Manuel returned through the wine districts, and met with an excellent reception.

GENUINE TANSAN.

IMITATION TANSANS ARE NOT ONLY UNPALATABLE BUT OFTEN POSITIVELY DANGEROUS. TO AVOID IMITATIONS INSIST ON SEEING THE NAME J. CLIFFORD WILKINSON ON THE LABEL AND THE WORDS BOTTLED AT "TAKARADZUKA."

PER CASE OF 48 HALF-BOTTLES TANSAN WATER	£7.25
" DOZEN	1.85
" CASE "100 QUARTER-BOTTLES,"	9.25
" DOZEN	1.25
" CASE "48 HALF-BOTTLES TANSAN GINGER ALE."	8.50
" DOZEN	2.15
" CASE "48 QUARTER-BOTTLES,"	6.00
" DOZEN	1.50

AGENTS H. PRICE & CO. LTD. WINE, SPIRIT & CIGAR MERCHANTS. 12 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. 2th September, 1908.

MR. KEIR HARDIE. London, August 24th. Mr. Keir Hardie has arrived at Quebec.

HOLLAND AND VENEZUELA. London, August 24th. Holland replying to Venezuela insists that Venezuela shall rescind various decrees harmful to the trade of Curaçao.

BOXING. London, August 24th. Burns at Sydney knocked out Squires in thirteen rounds after a good fight.

BRITISH CAVALRY MANOEUVRES. London, August 24th. Accounts of the cavalry manoeuvres on Salisbury plain state that the whole body of six thousand cavalry on Saturday made a charge at high speed over undulating country before Sir John French. Correspondents describe the spectacle as a magnificent one. A new feature of the manoeuvres is the visitors' camp where a number of prominent people are staying, while ladies as visitors are staying in surrounding villages. All ride out with the troops largely following the manoeuvres.

HEALTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY. London, August 25th. The Army medical reports for 1907 show improvement in the health of the troops on practically all stations and especially in India and Egypt. There is, however, some deterioration at Gibraltar, Crete, Mauritius, North China, Bermuda and West Africa.

A MURDER SENSATION. London, August 25th. The wife of Major-General Luard was found murdered by two revolver shots yesterday afternoon on the balcony of a lonely summer house in dense woods near Lightham Knoll in Kent.

Major-General Luard's signed ring had been torn from her finger. It appears that Major-General Luard and his wife were out for a walk and that her husband left her shortly before the murder. No clue has yet been found as to who committed the deed. The murder has caused an intense sensation. The police have now obtained several important clues. A faithful Irish terrier guarded the body, ran to meet General Luard and led him to the spot. The victim's age was 64.

HOW KING EDWARD TRAVELS. A FRENCH WRITER'S ACCOUNT.

King Edward is not only a great traveller, he is a sovereign connoisseur for his habits of order, method and exactitude, and before he leaves England for a diplomatic visit or a holiday, an immense amount of planning and arrangement has been gone through, and has obtained His Majesty's approval. A French writer, who has evidently obtained his information at authoritative sources, asserts that one of the King's journeys demands almost as much in the way of preparation and detail as a military expedition on the frontiers of India. Lord Knollys knows something of the work entailed by His Majesty's Continental excursions, and if the wheels of the machinery put in motion are not apparent to the public, if King Edward is able to travel with the liberty of an American millionaire—and much less ostentatious—it is because His Majesty's sagacious secretary has acquitted himself with skill and prudence of the important functions devolving upon him. Suppose that in the month of April the British Sovereign announces his intention of paying a visit to Germany in August. On names several towns at possible stopping places, and gives Lord Knollys one or two approximate dates. It is for the secretary to do the rest. So inquiries and investigations are at once set on foot. Royal messengers familiar with the tastes and habits of their master are dispatched to explore the ground which His Majesty's visit will cover, to inform themselves regarding the royalties, high personages, and society the King is likely to encounter, and to draw up a list of the theatres, concerts, races, fairs, and other diversions which should be made available to the King's pleasure. Then the hotel-keepers have to be seen and interrogated. In most of the German States there is a palatial hotel with special apartments reserved for Royalty, and the highest ambition of their proprietors is to place them at the disposal of Edward VII. "The fact that the King of Great Britain has stayed at a hotel on the Continent gives it an invaluable 'cachet,' and for years after American tourists will pay any money for the privilege of sleeping in the King's bed. But, says the writer I have quoted, the privilege is a vain one for the King always brings his own bed with him. However, wide-awake and perspicacious the hotel-keepers may be, the Royal couriers endeavour to conceal the identity of the high personages in whose name they are making inquiries, and their investigations and questions are generally made on behalf of a supposititious nobleman. When a list of the suitable available has been drawn up with a plan showing the disposition of the main apartments, the "dossier" is completed and forwarded to King Edward, who, with Lord Knollys, goes carefully through it before selecting the establishment to be honoured with His Majesty's patronage.

A courier is then dispatched to the district chosen, and the name of the royal guest is revealed to the hotel proprietor, who takes a solemn engagement not to disclose it. This precaution is necessary to prevent an invasion of inquisitive people and snobs, who, as soon as the King's plans become known, flock to the district he is expected to visit. Furniture from Buckingham Palace, detectives from Scotland Yard, and various advance officials attached to the royal personnel begin to arrive at the hotel. If an important banquet is to be given by the King during his stay, M. Musnier, the royal chef, takes charge of the arrangements, on ordinary occasions two or three of his principal assistants, accompanied by an army of waiters, are sufficient. They arrive perhaps a fortnight in advance of the King, for the kitchens must be installed to their satisfaction, and from then until the date of the King's coming there is a constant procession of valets and domestics. Enough baggage to outfit a regiment is unloaded and stowed away in the royal suite, and with a view to facilitating the King's movements his two favourite motor cars are sent ahead and kept in readiness for their august owner.

But in spite of all the trouble and anxiety of months of preparation, with the object of accomplishing the King's good pleasure, it sometimes happens that His Majesty is grievously disappointed. The "first gentleman in Europe" cannot always secure the privacy he so ardently desires, and notwithstanding every precaution on the part of those whose one desire is to meet His Majesty's wishes, the public will insist on getting as near to the King as possible. It is a compliment to the Monarch's popularity, but it is a compliment he would rather go without. In Paris, at Biarritz, at Maribad, and elsewhere, it is the same story. Ill-mannered people will annoy the King by crowding round him, and those who are worse than ill-mannered step out in front of him and snap their cameras in his face. It is not the first time that King Edward has turned his back on a district which has shown itself so unmannerly that he was kept a prisoner in his hotel, and it is stated that His Majesty was so much annoyed by the persistent persecution of the public at Maribad last year that he decided not to return there. His Majesty's physicians, however, overcame his reluctance, and, if the inhabitants of Maribad and its visitors will only learn to respect the King's incognito, it is possible that they may have the honour of his company for many years to come.—The Globe.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 8th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen quickly on the N.E. coast of China owing to a depression which is moving Eastwards over the Gulf of Pechili. Pressure has given way moderately to slightly elsewhere, except at the Bonins. There are indications of the existence of a low pressure area over the Pacific at a considerable distance to the S.E. of the Loochoos. Pressure is still high over N.E. Japan. Light or moderate N.E. and N. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inches. The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

N.E. and N. Hongkong and Neighbourhood, winds, light or moderate; fair. Formosa Channel, "Same as No. 1." South coast of China between 1° same as No. 1. "Kobe." South coast of China between 1° same as No. 1. "Hongkong and Hainan," "Same as No. 1."

How TO BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Cream, Lotion, Charcoal and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charcoal will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Manager, Daily Press, 55, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not received for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Code A.B.O., 5th Rd. Lister's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

THE NEUK No. 84, The Peak, fully furnished, Garden and Tennis Court for immediate possession.

Apply to
PERCY SMITH & SETH,
No. 4, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 9th September, 1908. 1279

TO LET.

DETACHED FURNISHED HOUSE for 6 Months or longer on **BUVINSON ROAD** with Tennis Court, 8 Rooms. Moderate rent to a suitable tenant. One Room suitable for Office, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Apply to
FREDERICK ELLIS,
Estate Agent,
84, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong, 9th September, 1908. 1280

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

For SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING."

Capt. Passmore, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 11th September, at 2 P.M.

A Reduction of 20 per cent. on First Class Fare to Fochow will be made during the month of September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 9th September, 1908. 1281



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"AUSTRIA."

Captain Ralbach, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., P.M.

This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light, and carries a doctor and stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SANDER, WIELER & CO.,
Agents,
Princes' Building,
Hongkong, 9th September, 1908. 1282

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, MIDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE."

Captain Warner, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 P.M.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 7th September, 1908. 1278

WANTED.

A POSITION of Trust in a First Class Hotel. The advertiser is a fluent linguist, speaking French, English, German, Italian, Spanish and Russian, and would be useful for introducing provisions and ships stores to ships in harbour. Excellent references as to character, etc.

Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 5th September, 1908. 1283

WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE on the Peak or Lower Levels from December, 1908 to March 1909, or longer.

Apply—
Care of "Daily Press Office,"
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1908. 1285

NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES having PAYMENTS to make to, or CLAIMS against the estate of **MR. JOH. THYEN**, deceased, late of Hankow, are requested to send full Particulars to the undersigned, not later than SUNDAY, 20th September a/c.

H. LINDMEYER,
Executor.
Hankow, 20th August, 1908. 1285

FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to—
B. R.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 19th November, 1906. 1020

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTEENTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING of Sixty-five Debentures (1896) of the Hongkong Club, payable on WEDNESDAY, the 30th September, 1908, will be held at the Hongkong Club House at 11 o'clock A.M. on SATURDAY, the 19th September, 1908.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,
JAMES CRAIK,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908. 1258

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, the 13th September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st June, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 19th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1908. 1257

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the City Hall, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 5.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August, and of Electing Officers for the ensuing year, &c.

DAVID WOOD,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908. 1259

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING WEAVING AND DYEING CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers on SATURDAY, the 26th September, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Consulting Committee and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 25th September both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1908. 1275

JUST ARRIVED.

AMERICA'S LEADING W.B. CORSET.

GREAT DEMAND FOR LONG WAIST.

ERECT FORM AND NUPFORM.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,
14, Queen's Road, Central,
Hongkong, 27th August, 1908. 651

FOR SALE AT THE BEGINNING OF 1909.

A COMPLETE PLANT of SUGAR MACHINERY capable of dealing with 2,500 Gallons Juice per hour, comprising:

1. Three Roller Mill 3' x 4' x 72" with Hydraulic on back roll and having Cane and Messes Carriers complete.
1. Horizontal Single Cylinder Engine 48" by 28" and Cast Steel Gearing.
1. Triple Flat of 2,500 square feet heating surface with Vacuum Pump and to double the requirements to take a Vacuum Pan, if necessary.
1. Juice Heater of 800 square feet heating surface.
1. Clarifiers of 600 Gallons each on platform, supported by U.L. Columns.
1. Filter Presses 25 inches square with 31 Chambers each.
1. Eliminators with Copper Coils &c.

The above as supplied by Messrs. McOnie Harvey (The Harvey Engineering Co.) Glasgow in 1901.

1. Oil Jacketed Open Boiling Pans (Millers Patent) for making Muscovado or Concre Sugar without Molasses residue.
1. Stirling Boilers working at a pressure of 160 lbs. per square inch, with one circular furnace, and fan for induced draught, heating surface each 3,610 square feet, grate surface 95 square feet.
1. Overhead Crane for Mill and Engine equal to a lift of 15 tons.
1. Electric Lighting Plant.

Factory Building 108 feet long and 90 feet wide in two spans of steel girder columns with corrugated galvanized iron roof and ends.

The Plant works with molasses and alone except for raising Steam.

The Factory can be seen at work on Nova Scotia Estate, Perak, Federated Malay States, at any time during the next five months after which time Cane Cultivation is to be stopped with Rubber.

The Removal of the Factory and Machinery can be done by the Sellers who will, if so desired, arrange to supervise re-erection, in which case a guarantee of working will be given.

Apply to—
THE STRAITS SUGAR CO., LD.,
27, Austin Friars,
London, E.C.

or to
JOHN TURNER,
Ponang,
Hongkong, 27th August, 1908. 1231

SANG MOW
RATTAN AND GRASS
FURNITURE MAKER.

CHAIRS, TABLES, SETTEES & LONG CHAIRS.
BAMBOO BLINDS, MATTINGS in all colours on Sale.

All Orders receive prompt attention.
59A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1903. 401

THE STRAITS SUGAR CO., LD.,
27, Austin Friars,
London, E.C.

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Ponang,
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59A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1903. 401

TO LET

TO LET.

FROM 1st MAY

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mat, Area 55,200 square feet and with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 221

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road, 1st floor.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 221

TO LET.

A HOUSE in RYDON TERRACE, No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

"HATHERLEIGH" Conduit Road OFFICES in YORK BUILDING, GODOWNS in PRATA EAST, BLOW BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Voeux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL, FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 28

TO LET.

OFFICES in HOTEL MANSIONS. Cheap rental for monthly tenancy.

Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 18th August, 1908. 785

SHAMEEN, CANTON.

ROOMS TO LET, Suitable for Offices or Dwelling.

Apply to—
POWELL GRANT,
Canton, 31st August, 1908. 1244

TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" Caine Road, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 25 Rooms.

Apply to—
POWELL GRANT,
Canton, 31st August, 1908. 1244

2 BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground.

C. M. S. PEAK BUNGALOW, Mount Kellet, Furnished. From 1st October, 1908 to 30th June, 1909. Rent \$100 a month and taxes.

OFFICES in Bank Buildings, Top Floor, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Top Floor (over Caldwell Macgregor), OFFICES in Queen's Road Central, BELLIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

No. 3, DUDELL STREET Shop.

No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS (Peak).

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Building,
Hongkong, 10th August, 1907. 89

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, Queen's Road, Central, comprising Six Large Rooms and Outhouses, suitable for business Premises or Dwellings, lately occupied by **FRANZ BORNEHANN.**

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co. LTD.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1908. 98

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DUDELL STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 823

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co. Limited.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 191

TO LET.

COAL YARD Immediate Possession, A PORTION of the COMPOUND of Marine Lot No. 42, Wan-chai, Fraya East, facing the Sea, used for storing Coal, formerly occupied by Messrs. CHAI CHEONG & Co., Coal Merchants.

Apply to—
N. MODY & CO.,
54, 56, Queen's Road, Central,
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1908. 1215

TO LET.

ONE OFFICE ROOM, Third Floor, New Praya 2, opposite Murray Pier.

Apply to—
SCHULDT & CO.,
Hongkong, 18th July, 1908. 1013

TO LET.

4 ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon at Moderate Rentals.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LD.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1908. 1018

TO LET.

DERRINGTON, Peak Road, below L.R.C. Tennis Courts. From 1st September a/c. The Property is also FOR SALE.

For Particulars apply to—
C. SCHROEDER,
Care of GARRICK, BERNER & Co., King's Buildings, 3rd Floor,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1908. 1184

TO LET.

THE ROOMS on the 1st floor of No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (opposite the General Post Office). The Rooms are light, spacious and well ventilated. Very moderate rent. Immediate Possession.

Apply to—
YEE SANG FAT & CO
Same address,
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1907. 270

TO LET.

HOUSE in Kowloon, 1st floor.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 221

TO LET.

HOUSE in Kowloon, 1st floor.

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Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 221

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Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 221

TO LET

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 183

TO LET.

No. 75 WYNDHAM STREET

Apply to—
A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. Pabany,
Hongkong, 5th September, 1908. 1257

TO LET.

NOS. 15, 17, 19 and 21, SEYMOUR ROAD.

Apply to—
COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT,
Nippon-Tsuen Katschi,
Hongkong, 31st July, 1908. 183

TO LET.

GOOD AIRY ROOMS with Bath Rooms in a Large Foreign Built House in Robinson Road Kowloon. Cheap Rent, Rooms Nos. 7, 8 and 9 1st Floor; 3, 4, 5 and 6, Ground Floor.

Apply to—
WING ON, Contractor,
34, D'Aguilar Street,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 1250

TO LET.

NOS. 3, 2 and 5, ORMSBY TERRACE, Kowloon, with Ground at rear for Recreation or Garden.

Apply to—
SPANISH PROCURATION,
2, Seymour Road,
Hongkong, 4th September, 1908. 1284

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 103, (Kwan How Buildings) at present in the occupation of the I.M. Customs.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 1110

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. SHEWAN TOMES & Co.).

Apply to—
THE COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT,
E. D. SASSOON & CO.,
Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 10th June, 1908. 947

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 103, (Kwan How Buildings) at present in the occupation of the I.M. Customs.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 1110

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THE COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT,
E. D. SASSOON & CO.,
Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 10th June, 1908. 947

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 103, (Kwan How Buildings) at present in the occupation of the I.M. Customs.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 1110

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 103, (Kwan How Buildings) at present in the occupation of the I.M. Customs.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 1110

TO LET.

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Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 1110

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Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 1110

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HOUSE No. 103, (Kwan How Buildings) at present in the occupation of the I.M. Customs.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PEN- ANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NYANZA	About 9th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	Pera	About 12th Sept.	Freight only.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, and KOBE	ORIENTAL	About 17th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MALTA	Noon, 19th Sept.	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, SWATOW, WUHAWEI, CHEFOU and TIENTSIN	"LIANGCHOW"	On 9th Sept., 4 P.M.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"HUIHOW"	On 10th Sept., 4 P.M.
MANILA ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, OOKTOWN, CAIRNS, OWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, YDNEY, with Transshipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH	"YOHOW"	On 11th Sept., 4 P.M.
MANILA STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accom- modation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.	"TAIYUAN"	On 10th Oct., 4 P.M.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light through-
out and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked
through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo
on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND
TELEPHONE 36.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS

Hongkong, 9th September, 1908.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Wednesday, 9th Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Wednesday, 9th Sept., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 11th Sept., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Saturday, 12th Sept., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 18th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, Kobe & Moji	"KUSANG"	Friday, 2nd Oct., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUSANG," "MAUSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for
Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing
a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan, if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout
with Electric Light.
Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Canton, Tientsin
and Newchwang.
Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kaitai, Lahad, Dava, Simporna, Tawau,
Uman, Jesselton and Labuan.
Telephone No. 61.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1908.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMSU via SWATOW, ("DAIJI MARU")	Capt. I. SAKURAI	SUNDAY, 13th Sept., at 2 P.M.
ANPING via SWATOW ("SHOSHU MARU")	Capt. I. SAKURAI	WEDNESDAY, 16th Sept., at 10 A.M.

A Reduction of 20 Per Cent. will be made on First and Second Class Fares to
Poonchong, until further Notice.
These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class
Passengers and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Cabins Amidships.
Unrivaled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.
For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch
Office, Second Floor, No. 1 Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1908.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to HAYRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British
Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean,
Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports,
and all North and South American Ports.
Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to
Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & Kobe S.S. SILESIA	FOR Marseilles, Antwerp & HAMBURG S.S. SLAVONIA
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & Kobe S.S. SAMBIA	FOR HAYRE & HAMBURG S.S. AMBERIA
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & Kobe S.S. SUEVIA	FOR ALEXANDRIA, ANTWERP & HAMBURG S.S. SPEZIA
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & Kobe S.S. SENEGAMBIA	FOR HAYRE & HAMBURG S.S. BRASILIA
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & Kobe S.S. BELGRAVIA	FOR HAYRE & HAMBURG S.S. SILESIA
	FOR HAYRE & HAMBURG S.S. SAMBIA
	FOR NEW YORK S.S. VANDALIA

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1908.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between
Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships, Electric Light, Perfect
Culinary. SURGEON and STEWARDESSE carried. All the most up-to-
date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 12th Sept., Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 19th Sept., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1908.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,
COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.
RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,
ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK.
SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.
GOTHENBURG.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
MARSEILLES, LONDON and COPENHAGEN	"CATHAY"	Middle of Sept.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TRANQUEBAR"	On 15th Sept.

For Further Particulars, apply to

Hongkong, 7th September, 1908.

MELOHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES 1908.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and COPENHAGEN	"AWA MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 16th Sept., at Daylight
SWATOW, PENANG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	"TAMBA MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 30th Sept., at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, WASH. via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"KAGA MARU"	TUESDAY, 15th Sept., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	"TOSU MARU"	TUESDAY, 29th Sept., at 4 P.M.
Kobe and YOKOHAMA	"NIKKO MARU"	FRIDAY, 2nd Oct., at Noon
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	"KAMAKURA MARU"	FRIDAY, 30th Oct., at Noon
SHANGHAI and KOBE	"YEBOSHI MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 9th Sept., at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"YETORIO MARU"	SATURDAY, 17th Sept., at Noon
	"KUMANO MARU"	TUESDAY, 22nd Sept., at Noon
	"KUMANO MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 30th Sept., at Noon

* Omitting Keelung and Shimizu.
† Fitted with Marconi's System of Wireless Telegraphy.
† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada
and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic
Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama,
1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.
For Further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's
Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Charter Road.

Hongkong 9th September, 1908.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.CHARGEURS REUNIS
FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY. HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

OUTWARD via Suez:—Antwerp, Dunkirk, La Pallice, Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Colombo,
Singapore, Hongkong, Chinwang, (Peking Tientsin), Kobe, Yokohama,
Yokohama to Hongkong in 30 Days.
Naples to Hongkong in 29 Days.
Unique Opportunity to make a Tour in North China and Japan with Great Speed,
Safety and Comfort.

TRANS-PACIFIC:—Victoria (B.C.), Vancouver, Seattle, San Francisco.

CONNECTING WITH CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Freight to Overland
Passengers to Overland and Europe via Vancouver
Yokohama to YANAGAWA 13 DAYS
YOKOHAMA to LONDON and PARIS 25 DAYS

HOMEWARD via MAGELLAN STRAITS:—Mexico, River Plate, Brazil, La Pallice, Liverpool.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:			
OUESBANT	10th Sept.	CEYLAN	28th Nov.
AMIRAL OLEY	12th Oct.	CORSE	11th Jan. 09

—New Taini Screw, 16,000 tons Displacement, 1st Class accommodation, Splendidly
equipped with single berth Cabins.
† Intermediate Class and Rates of Passage. All Round the World Tickets by these boats.
For Further Particulars, apply to—

P. NALIN, ACTING AGENT,
FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1908.

THOS. COOK & SON,
TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,
BANKERS, &c.

HEAD OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-
SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

Head Office for the Far East:—
16, DES VUEX ROAD,
HONGKONG.Japan Office:
14, WATER STREET,
YOKOHAMA.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half of Sept.	JAPAN	First half of Sept.
TJIMARI	JAPAN	Second half of Sept.	JAVA	Second half of Sept.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half of Sept.	JAVA	Second half of Sept.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	Second half of Sept.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Sept.
TJILATJAI	JAVA	First half of Oct.	SHANGHAI	First half of Oct.
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half of Oct.	JAPAN	Second half of Oct.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a
limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on
through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1908.

Telephone No. 375.

13

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS	STEAMERS
ABANA, British str., 2,678, A. Bowden, 26th Aug.—New York 23rd June, Petroleum— Standard Oil Co.	Kaiser Franz Josef I., Austrian cruiser, 4,303 Linienschiffkapitän Wilhelm Facher Northern Waters
ALBACOR, British str., 2,166, A. D. Moody, 30th Aug.—Barry Dock 14th July, Coal —Navy Department.	Achéron, armoured gunboat, 1,830 tons, 9 guns, 1,700 h.p., Lieut. Bertrand, Saigon
AMERICA MARU, Japanese str., 3,460, W. E. Filmer, 23rd Aug.—San Francisco and Shanghai 28th August, Mails and General —Toyo Kisen Kaisha.	Alger, 2nd class cruiser, 4,320 tons, 22 guns 5,100 h.p., Commander Feunier, Saigon
ANZEL, British str., 2,433, Winsom, 24th Aug.—Whampoa 23rd August, Ballast —Bradley & Co.	Alouette, gunboat, 566 tons, 7 guns, 400 h.p. Commander Badi, Saigon
BORNEO, German str., 1,344, F. Samill, 3rd September—Sandakan 23rd Aug.—General —Meloher & Co.	Argus, river gunboat, 18 tons, 6 guns, 570 h.p. Lieut. Adouard
BOURDON, French str., 997, Le Bail, 6th Sept.— Saigon 2nd Sept., Divers—Chiossa.	Balouette, gunboat, 170 tons, Reserve, Saigon
CAPRI, Italian str., 2,718, Padua Domenico, 5th Sept.—Bombo and Singapore 30th Aug.—General—Carlowitz & Co.	Bonifier, gunboat, 140 tons, Reserve, Saigon
FORREST DALE, British str., 2,833, Noall, 24th Aug.—Samarang 10th August, Sugar —Butterfield & Swire.	Brur, armoured cruiser, 4,800 tons, 16 guns, 8,300 h.p., Capt. Rochas
GERMANIA, German str., 1,713, H. Lorenzen, 3rd September—Bangkok and Amoy 2nd September, General—Jensen & Co.	Ciméters, gunboat, 140 tons, Reserve, Saigon
GLENFALLOCH, British str., 1,413, J. H. Halseworth, 6th September—Penaug and Singapore 1st Sept., General—Chinese.	Comète, gunboat, 500 tons, 6 guns, 500 h.p. Capt. L. Gervais, Saigon
HAILAN, French str., 2,770, O. A. Hoar, 31st August—Hoibow 25th August, General— A. R. Marly.	Coronade, gunboat, 184 tons, Reserve, Saigon
HUTCHOW, British str., 1,217, E. Foray, 3rd Sept.—Weihaiwei 25th August, General— Butterfield & Swire.	Décidé, gunboat, 630 tons, 10 guns, 900 h.p. Lieut. de Linsère, Shanghai
ITHACA, German str., 1,446, W. Vogeler, 2nd September—Chinkiang 27th August, General—Hamburg-America Linie.	D'Entrecasteaux, 1st class armoured cruiser, 5,200 tons, 26 guns, 13,500 h.p., Captain Thibault, Shanghai
JOHN HARDIE, British str., 2,816, McMillan, 26th August—New York 19th June, Kerosene Oil—Standard Oil Co.	Faton, gunboat, 141 tons, Reserve, Haiphong
KAGA MARU, Japanese str., 3,301, G. S. Lap- raik, 6th Sept.—Yokohama and Shanghai 3rd Sept., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Feston, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut. Combat, Saigon
KOHSICANG, German str., 1,292, Gosewisch, 4th September—Bangkok 29th Aug., Rice and General—Butterfield & Swire.	Fronde, destroyer, 300 tons, 7 guns, 6,300 h.p. Saigon
KWANGTSE, Chinese str., 1,455, R. Lincoln, 5th September—Shanghai 2nd September General—Chinese.	Henri Rivière, river gunboat, 150 tons, 6 guns 152 h.p., Haiphong
KWANGTSE, Chinese str., 1,536, Wm. H. Lunt, 30th Aug.—Shanghai 27th Aug., General —Chinese.	Jacquin, gunboat, 200 tons, Reserve, Haiphong
LAKERS, British str., 1,342, Frampton, 5th September—Saigon 31st August, General —Chinese.	Lion, gunboat, 600 tons, Reserve, Saigon
LAHMERON, British str., 2,238, Macphail, 31st August—Hongkong 28th August, Coal— Butterfield & Swire.	Lynx, sub-marine, 70 tons, 6 h.p., Lieut. Maris, Saigon
LAUSCHAN, German str., 2,051, Sperling, 25th Aug.—Moji 17th Aug., Coal—Jensen & Co.	Manche, surveying-ship, 1,625 tons, 10 guns, 900 h.p., Commander Ragot de la Tonche, Saigon
LENNON, British str., 2,574, P. McNair, 24th August—Vancouver 27th July and Shang- hai 20th August, General—C. P. E. Co.	Musquet, destroyer, 300 tons, 7 guns, 6,300 h.p., Commander de la Roche K-randran, Saigon
LIANGCHOW, British str., 1,315, H. Harder, 4th Sept.—Newchwang 30th August, General —Butterfield & Swire.	Oly, river gunboat, 170 tons, 6 guns, 500 h.p. Lieut. de Maistreville, Upper Yangtze
LOCKSV, German str., 1,030, W. Taubert, 25th August—Bangkok 17th August, Rice— Butterfield & Swire.	Peibo, river gunboat, 130 tons, 4 guns, 280 h.p. Lieut. Fnech, Tongke
LOOSCH, German str., 1,025, G. Schulzen, 6th September—Bangkok 31st August, Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.	Perla, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut. Mon- nier, Saigon
LOYAL, German str., 1,237, F. Naizius, 29th August—Bangkok and Kohsichang 22nd August, General—Sander, Wisler & Co.	Pistolet, destroyer, 300 tons, 7 guns, 7,000 h.p. Commander Mortelot, Hongkong
MAMA, German str., 1,319, J. Minnen, 21st August—Sydney 30th July, General— Meloher & Co.	Protée, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut. Morris, Saigon
MATHILDE, German str., 831, A. P. Unterp, 6th Sept.—Haiphong and Hoibow 5th September, General—Jensen & Co.	Redoutable, battleship, (reserve) 9,330 tons, 37 guns, 6,200 h.p., Capt. Drouot, Saigon
MAUSANG, British str., 1,644, Weigall, 23rd August—Sandakan 22nd Aug. Timber and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Styx, armoured gunboat, 1,800 tons, 8 guns 1,500 h.p., Lieut. Seriot, Saigon
MONTANES, American str., 211, C. Camus, 4th September—Manila 1st Sept., Ballast— Metcalf.	Takou, destroyer, 230 tons, 6 guns, 6,500 h.p. In Reserve, Saigon
NICOMED, German str., 4,338, P. Wagon, 1st 1st September—Portland and Moji 27th August, General—P. & A. S.S. Co.	Vauban, torpedo-boat, Commander Mortelot, Hongkong
QUANTA, German str., 1,812, H. Madsen, 15th Aug.—Palo Pukum 9th Aug., Old Iron Tacks—Sander, Wisler & Co.	Vétéran, torpedo-depot, Lieut. Bihel, Cap Saint-Jacques
RAJAH, Norwegian str., 1,200, Augensen, 17th August—Moji 10th August, Timber— Wallem & Co.	Vigilante, river gunboat, 180 tons, 6 guns, 7 h.p. Lieut. Dumoulin, Sikiang
REIDAR, Norwegian str., 2,276, Stangeby, 3rd September—Moji 28th August, Coal— Argard, Thorson & Co.	Vipère, gunboat, 475 tons, Reserve, Saigon
ROBT, British str., 1,811, R. W. Almond, 7th September—Manila 3rd Sept., Hemp— Shewan, Tomes & Co.	Argona, cruiser, 2,718 tons, Captain von Hippel, Amoy
SHIBETORO MARU, Japanese str., 2,476, Atami, 3rd September—Moji 23rd August, Coal— Osaka Shosen Kaisha.	Furst Bismarck, (flagship), 11,000 tons, 36 guns, 14,000 h.p., Konter-Admiral Coeper, Shanghai
SIBERIA, American str., 5,655, A. Zaeder, 6th September—San Francisco 11th August, Mails and General—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	Ilia, gunboat, 1,000 tons, 10 guns, 1,300 h.p. Captain Lons
YATSHING, British str., 1,424, M. Courtaux, 3rd Sept.—Shanghai 23rd Aug., General— Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Jaguar, gunboat, 900 tons, 10 guns, 1,300 h.p. Captain Graf von Posadowsky-Weber
YOKOHAW, British str., 1,204, Brown, 6th Sept.— Shanghai 2nd September, General— Butterfield & Swire.	Leipzig, cruiser, Captain Engel- Luchs, gunboat 850 tons, 10 guns, 1,344 h.p. Captain Böken
ZAFIRO, British str., 2,540, R. Rodger, 12th August—Manila 23rd August, Shewan, Tomes & Co.	Niobe, cruiser, Captain Trugemak Figer, gunboat, 900 tons, 10 guns, 1,300 h.p. Captain v. Koss

SAILING VESSELS.

ECURSE, British 4-masted bark, 2,363, James
Case Oil—Standard Oil Co.
Case Oil—Standard Oil Co.
JUTEPOLIA, British ship, 2,484, Stewart, 6th
June—San Francisco 5th April, Case Oil—
Standard Oil Co.
KING GEORGE, British ship, 2,057, Tucker, 2nd
July—New York 13th March, Case Oil—
Standard Oil Co.

